Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city) and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily April Weekly (for the country.) For the Daily April SEMI-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For one Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three pollars for six mouths, payable in advance, to be paid in urface, or remitted by, mail, post paid; or Six Boilars are annum at the end of the year.

The All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, and advailable Bank notes, at the risk of the Editive postage of all letters being paid by the priters. The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an increasive business, which operates as a serious tax account Editors.)

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of them lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and sarry succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—it inserting once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, antiveren and a half cents.
IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen lars, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuthes, or less, most space, 30 cents.
Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the strance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execu-

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty ares, and in that proportion for advertisements of a meater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctioners, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper in-

rets, who are charged of the leavest from the country, and All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the fostmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case the published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore enavailing. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, apon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

ARABIAN HORSE—SHAHEEN.

This Horse is believed to be the finest spectmen of the Arabian race ever imported into the United States. He was purchased by our Minister at Constantinople, after much experience in the observation of the horses of that country, and after loog searching and numerous efforts to find an animal of the best blood and finest parts. He believes that he fally succeeded, as an extract from one of his letters, terto appended, amply shows. I have also letters from Mr. Porter, our Consul in that city, to the same effect. I deem it unnecessary to publish his Arabian pedigre, in the original or translated, as it would not be intelligible to most persons.

This Horse has been seen by many of the best judges connected with the turf in New York, Washington and at his State, and has been pronounced to exhibit the lighest degree of beauty, strength and activity possible for an animal of his dimensions.

He will stand the present season at Mr. Allen's states, in the city of kitchmond, and at Aylett's, in the commodation at both places on the most reasonable trans; and, if necessary, pasturage will be furnished—The season will be \$20, if paid before the 1st of June, if not, \$25; insurance \$30, and a single leap \$10. In each case one dollar must be paid to the groom.

He commenced his season in Richmond the first day of April, and will remain there until the 8th—then he will go to the Old Church, in Hanover, and remain one day and night—then to Aylett's on the 9th, and remain until the 17th, appearing again in Richmond on the leth, and at each place every \$10 day throughout the season.

The last season, and the only season he has been in America, he proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his coats have done honor to their sire.

WM. BOULWARE. ARABIAN HORSE-SHAHEEN.

Extract of the letter referred to above:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE. )

Bear Sir: —Your horse, Shaheen, is of the best Arabian race, and the finest herse in this city. His Majesty, the Sulton, has not his equal in his numerous stud. He is the subject of general admiration on the part of turks, whenever he is taken out. I deem myself exceedingly fortunate in having obtained him, &c.

Very truly, yours, &c...

April 2—cwtf

DABNEY S. CARR.

RECTIFICATA, ET RANDOLPHIANA, BUT GREATER THAN HE, PERHAPS.

there are a large number of persons wishing calls from them on both sides of the river—from what I can understand, four or five thousand mares in six counters and four or five thousand mares in six counters and each side of James River—they will stand at no particular place long, but move in directions most wanted. I promised them last year to the people of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Louisa and Goochland, but was unable to comply. This year I am in hopes I can.

They will be at Albemarle April Court, as a commence the standard of the season of the

CLEMENT RUSH DE LA FONTAINE,
After his martyred ancestors of France—martyred by
the minions of the Pope of Rome. Of course he does
not like tyrants and despots, and destroyers of the Consitution and liberties of the people.

T. S. The Democratic press throughout the Union—
TRE UNION at Washington particularly—and the Whig
pras, all who think proper, are requested to copy. But
I shall not pay them.

Second P. S.—As regards Mr. Benton, he is not worth
the powder and shot it would take to kill him—and I
wender General Jackson had not have done it while he
was about it. His vanity and littleness is beyond com-

Family Groceries. MASSIE & WRITE have now in store a large and select assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

April 16—c8t

PH. B. WHITE.

IN CHANCERY.—Virginia:—At a Court of Monthly Session, held for the county of Louisa, at the Courthouse thereof, on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1847:
John Carpenter, William Armstrong and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Carpenter, William Humphreys and Fanny his wife, formerly Fanny Carpenter, Harriet F. Carpenter, Marshall W. Carpenter, Burton N. Carpenter, Milton H. Carpenter and Sophia D. Carpenter, infant children of Matthew Carpenter, deceased, who we by Harriet F. Carpenter, their next friend, Minerva C. Carpenter and Robert D. Carpenter,

2 Sagainst

Carpenter and Robert D. Carpenter, Francisco against Claiborne Carpenter, in his own right, and as Administrator of Nathaniel Carpenter, deceased, Lewis F. Carpenter, Payette D. Carpenter, Walker Carpenter, Midred Carpenter, James S. Carpenter, William Carpenter, Mary Jane Carpenter, Anderson B. Carpenter, anne Lewis, formerly Anne Carpenter, Nathaniel Claiborne Carpenter, Joseph Carpenter, and Tandy Gillum, Defendante.

Defendants.

Defendants.

Defendants.

Defendants.

Defendants.

The defendants, Fayette D. Carpenter, Claiborne Carpenter, Walker Carpenter, Mildred Carpenter, James B. Carpenter, William Carpenter, Mary Jane Carpenter, Audgrson B. Carpenter, Anne Lewis, formerly Anne Carpenter, and Tandy Gillum, not having entered their appearance and given security, according te law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the plaintins is: their attorney, it is ordered, that the said lat named defendants do appear before the Justices of our said County Court of Louisa, at the Court-house thereof, on the first day of July Court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the tity of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county on some Court day.

April 93—cw2m JOHN HUNTER, C. L. C.

IN CHANCERY—Vincinia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 7th day of April, 1847:
Horace L. Kent,

against

Horace L. Kent,
against
Micha Baidwin,
The defendant above named not having entered his
appearance and given security, according to the act of
assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing
by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of
this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court
in the Brist Monday in June next, and answer the bill
of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city
of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at
the fruit door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
April 15—cw2m
P. ROBERTS Cik.

IN CHANCERY—Vinginia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Circuit, the 8th day of April, 1847: Samiel Leake, Plaintiff:

lames G. Taylor, The defendant ab

THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, VA. Thursday Morning, May 6, 1847.

Without for the present referring to other causes for our losses at the recent election, we may point, without fear of contradiction, to the prominent one, the inaction and apathy of our friends. In the Spring of 1845, they swept the State by such majorities, that they were lulled into the belief that they could not be beaten and held back from the polls. There is much force and truth in what the Lynchburg Republican

"While this result, (the probable loss of five districts,) at this particular crisis, is to be deeply deplored by the Republican Party of the country, it is certainly no cause of despondency on the part of the Democracy of Virginia—nor is it any evidence of an unlavorable regard, by the people, of the principles and measures of the Administration. Our defeats in the Halifax, Botelourt and Abingdon Districts, all of which are unquestionably Democratic by large majorities, have been occasioned by our neglect and divisions. This will not be questioned even by our opponents. The Bedford District has been lost by causes of a personal and local nature operating in one of the counties. We have, therefore, only lost one District in the State (the Richmond District) which under ordinary circumstances, and upon principles, we might not have carried .-But the best evidence that our defeats have been occasioned by divisions and lukewarmness in our ranks is to be found in the fact that we have carried nearly every one of the Doubtful Districts in the State, whereas, our greatest losses have been in Districts which have always been conceded to us by our opponents. This will convince every one that our principles have not been defeated, but where danger threatened most, our party ought best and was most successful."

When it will be recollected that in 1844 the Whigs carried four districts for Mr. Clay; that in two others Mr. Polk received a bare majority, (one of 2 and another of 76;) and that in the spring of 1845 the Democrats themselves were astonished at the manner in which several districts, under the panic produced by the overthrow of Mr. Clay and accidental causes, were captured by the Democrats, we can see but little cause for the shouts of joy which the Whigs have raised over their apparent gains. None of them will be bold enough to contend that Virginia has abandoned the Democratic cause. Even in the pre sent accidental result, the Democrats have the control of the Congressional delegation, and have tied their opponents on joint ballot in the Legislature. Upon the great questions which divide the two parties, the Whigs have, by their conduct, acknowledged themselves to be utterly beaten. In no district that we have heard from, did they dare to discuss the subjects which have hitherto been regarded as political tests. The universal prosperity of the country, the high national credit of the Government under a Democratic Administration, ef-THE TWO STARS.

STAR OF THE SOUTH—
(not Mr. Calhoon, since he has all complaint of the internal policy of the Administration. They confined themselves to the war, and their humbugs have been sown broad cast over the State. Upon this question alone they found in the internal policy of the Administration. They confined themselves to the war, and their humbugs have been sown broad cast over the State. Upon this question alone they found the battle and, aided by the dissensions of them on both sides of the river—from what I can unham on both sides of the river—from what I can unham on both sides of the river—from what I can unham on both sides of the river—from what I can unham on both sides of the river—from what I can unham on both sides of the river—from what I can unham or the state and, aided by the dissensions of the river—from what I can unham or the state and the fatal self-assurance of victory in many others, the Whigs have succeeded in carrying a few districts temporarily. But the course pursued by the Whig candidates and the results of the election must satisfy all can-

> than ever. An able correspondent in the Union throw much light upon the subject. His remarks, though intended for a single district, (Tredway's,) apply with force to all portions of the State. We fully endorse the Union, which thus introduces the letter:

> lieve to be true-that Mr. Polk is stronger now in Virginia than he was when he was elected. If in any State he deserves the support of the reopleciples of the democracy to which she is devotedis Virginia. She ought to be the last to falter; but the present losses will awaken her up, as it were, with the sound of a trumpet. In 1848, she

will be what she has always been—true to the de-mocracy, and true to herself," Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

"HALIFAX DISTRICT, April 28, 1847.
"For once, we are beaten in this Congression al district. Upon cyphering up the polls from the different counties, I understand that Thomas S. Flournoy, Esq., is ahead of our friend Tred-way about 80 votes. I had feared such a result, until we received assurances that the upper coun-ties of the district would do better for us than usual. I had had fears, not because of any falling off in Halifax, but because the Democrats the fidelity of the President, and secure in a fixed and inflexible majority in the district. The truth is, that our people have not been aroused upon Federal politics since the campaign of 1844. At the end of that campaign, as soon as it became certain that we had a President who was true to the constitution as it is written. of Halifax felt secure in their strength, secure in he constitution as it is written, a Democratic jority in the Senate, we concluded that we might safely lay down our arms, go to work and le politics alone for the rest of the Presidential term. Let the Whigs crow over us as much as they please—let them huzza over their victory-deceive themselves and their friends bereabout and ab oad with the idea that the administration

has lost ground in this region, and that the Halifax district is a Whig district, but let our friends be assured that the facts are no so; for the real truth is, that the President is stronger now with the people of the district than he was when we voted for him. I do not mean to say that he has become stronger by bringing Whigs over to his support, but by se-curing the warm approbation and cordial sup-port of many Democrats who were lukewarm in his support in 1844. They supported him then as the Democratic nominee; they would support him now for his own sake, and in admiration and gratitude for the ability, fidelity and untiring

ndustry which he has displayed in discharging

the duties of his exalted station.

"It may seem to be a strange excuse for the de-feat of so worthy and decided an administration man as Wm. M. Tredway, to say that the po-pularity of the administration defeated him; it is nore true than strange. He felt strong and confident in the strength of a good cause; so telt most of his friends; they felt that they had nothing to fear under this administration; they stay-ed at home and planted corn, instead of voting, and allowed the Whigs to steal a march upon them. The Whig electioneerers made but little noise in this county. They knew that it would not do to wake up the Democracy of the Republican county of Halifax; but they waked up evelican county of Halifax; but they waked up every Whig and gave to Mr. Flournoy just about Henry Clay's vote in 1844, whilst the Democrats polled only about 550 for Wm. M. Tredway out of the one thousand and odd polled for James K. Polk in 1844—giving only about 215 Democratic majority, instead of 697, as in 1844. Foaring nothing, we did pert to nothing, and got beaten—beaten by a good, jovial, social fellow, of sprightly mind, and gifted in stump-speaking, but as motley a monerel in bolitics as any gebut as motley a mongrel in politics as any genuine Whig that lives. Clamorous for the annexation of Texas, 'whether in the Union or out of the Union,' he became as clamorous for Henry Clay after he had become the anti-Texas

candidate for the Presidency; and, in this can-vass, he has clamared against the war with Mexico, denouncing Mr. Polk and his friends for the march to the Rio Grande, for the de-fence of the soil of Texas, since it has been innexed as a State of the Union, and yet seeking popularity under the banner of Gen. Taylor, wh popularity under the danner of clear. Layla, who advised that march to the Rio Grande, and made that march; denouncing the war, yet idolizing the warrior;—idolizing the warrior, and yet abusing and belittleing the President who elevated that warrior to his present exalted station, and has generously succored and sustained him and enabled him to carre out his high reputation as a war-

rior. "Now, my dear sir, you know enough of our people to be assured, and to assure our friends everywhere, that if this district had been thoroughly canvassed, such a politician as Mr. Flournoy never could have been elected as our represena the first Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City with inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted it the frunt door of the Capital in the said city.

April 15—cw2m

never could have been elected as our representative. I incline to think that this is not the only district in which we have been defeated by inaction—Inaction produced by an abiding assurance that we are safe under this administration, against all the machinations of Whiggery."

"The truth is, the vote for Mr. Preston throughout the District shows a deep and radical change of public sentiment, and none of these slender pretexts of fraudu-lent appliances will serve to give the result a different complexion."—Yesterday's Times.

To refute this idea of a "change of public sentiment," we shall take one of the counties in the District, Botetourt. The Fincastle Democrat

"The Whigs came in solid phalanx to the polls, while the Democrats remained at home.— The vote cast in Bote ourt shows that nothing like the whole Democratic vote was given. It stands-for Chapman 345, for Preston 313, in all 658 votes polled in the county. In 1844, this county gave Mr. Polk 695, and Clay 394, in all This shows a falling off from the vote of '44 of 431-in which there are doubtless several Whigs-but certainly more than enough Democrais to have secured Gen. Chapman's election.

The fact appears, then, that some 350 Democrats did not vote, from too much confidence in the easy election of Gen. Chapman, or some other not do, for his vote is 81 votes smaller than the vote of Mr. Clay, in 1844.

While on this subject, we deem it proper to address to the Democrats of Virginia the following sound suggestions and sensible advice of the Fincastle Democrat. The elections show that the Democratic cause is largely in the ascendant in Virginia, but that to give it effect we must exercise sleepless vigilance, prudence and a selfsacrificing spirit. Had we concentrated our energies, and each Democrat voted his real sentiments, we should have swept the State as we did in the Spring of 1845. We have the strengthhe secret is to give it a full application:

"The Democrats of Virginia were in a very proper mood to be defeated this Spring. Not-withstanding the success of their measures in the Federal Legislature, and the distinguished public spirit of the Virginia Legislature, in which they had a large majority, the canvass opened and found them torn by dissensions or lukewarm in the cause. In no other way can the Demo-cracy of Virginia be defeated. When they present an undivided front, their opponents are always defeated. Let this be a warning-let us beware of too much confidence in our num bers—let the old and faithful motto of "everything for principles and nothing for men" again cheer us on-let conciliation, harmony and zeal for our principles, be the bond of Union, and we will come again to the field and wear the laurels of victory. Let not our opponents console them-selves with the reflection that the Democrats are vanquished, or their principles extinct. We have suffered an inglorious defeat, but that will only make our principles more dear to us and lead us to a greater sacrifice for their success."

The London Times pays a high compliment to he wisdom and energy of the administration in expanding our commercial relations and widening the markets for our trade. It cites as "a most important treaty of navigation and commerce, the late Commercial Connention between the United States and Hanover, by which, among other provisions, the vessels of the United States are to navigate the Elbe as freely, whether as respects tonnage or cargo, as Hanoverian vessels. "This (says the Times) will benefit materially the shipping interest of America and facilitate intercourse with Hamburg, which is already a considerable importer of cotton, rice and whale oil."

Ry this treaty, says the same paper, "America ing staples, but clears the various impediments gate elect from Henry, having told me out of his of the highways, obtaining a free transit to the frontiers of Austria, France and Switzerland for the said staples."

"Why (asks the Times,) should Great Britain hesitate to change her navigation laws, and to make advantageous reciprocity treaties similar to those of America? Is it not humiliating to British pride to hear it acknowledged in Pa ment by her leading statesmen that the United States, not a century old, have the first com-mercial navy in the world! Why is it so? Because the United States are always wide awake to

their interests." And yet we see the Whig press filled with daily assaults upon the "in:becility" of an Administration, which has in a short time, done as much to promote the advantages of every class of society, and raise our national standing abroad, as any one that our annals record. History will do justice to an Executive, than whom no President has been more maligned by his opponents, not except-

AS WE EXPECTED. The Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle, Whig,

hoists the Taylor flag and says: "We do not wish it understood that this implies an unconditional pledge on our part of sup-port of Zachary Taylor for that high office. Events nay arise which shall determine the great Whig party to bring into the field some other individul around whom it may rally in the important contest. It so, we shall, as an humble member of that party, be prepared to do whatever a sense of duty may direct. Our purpose now simply is to indicate a preference at this time entertained, that Gen. Taylor should be the Whig candidate, having a due regard to all circumstances. would, by keeping his name before the public in this manner, and by the publication of such authentic memorials of him as may come in our

been so eager to hang out the name of Gen. Taylor, employ it'as a trick, to make capital out of his military reputation and popularity for the benefit of Henry Clay or some other Whig leader. Anti-war as they are, they make use of the hero of the war to gain converts, to be hereafter unceremoniously transferred like cattle in the cumstances throw in their path some more "available" candidate, they will whistle old Rough and Ready down the wind as they have done with so many of their once cherished "idols." The people can see through this transparent game, and will yet "plague the inventors." As the neutral Picayune says, these greedy politicians, in dragthemselves to be his worst enemies. Their professions of love are all for him, while self-interest

is at the bottom of their movements. The same paper gives the Chronicle a severe and well-deserved rap over the knuckles: "The Chronicle may well account the part i performs in creating a "just estimate" of Gen. Taylor's character, by keeping his name at the head of its columns as a candidate for the Presidency, with the understanding that if certain politicians do not like it it will be taken down again, a small one. How much does it add to

Warren and Barrington to Bullock's Point, is to remain as at present occupied. From Bullock's Point to Pawtucket Bridge the jurisdiction of Rhode Island is to extend, as at present, to high water mark; but the owners and occupants of the lands in Massachusetts adjoining the Bay, are to enjoy all riparian rights according to the common law, and the common rights of fishery in the Bay. From Pawtucket Bridge, the line proceeds through the center of the river, until it strikes a line due North to Burnt Swamp Cor-ner, the Northeast corner of the State. This line makes scarcely any changes, and we think will prove acceptable to both Legislatures.

The Emperor of Russia has recently visited the splendid establishment of Messrs, Harrison Winans & Eastwick [American mechanics,] for the construction of railroad locomotives for the use of the Russian Government. He was delighted with the triumphs of American genius and skill, and ordered the cross of St. Anne to be con. reason-but certainly not from a "radical change | terred upon Maj. G. W. Whistler, the American of sentiment"-for, in that case, they would have engineer, and diamond rings to be presented to swollen the vote of Mr. Preston. This they did the contractors, Mesers. Harrison, Winans &

The establishment employs at present 1,920 workmen, including 1,613 Russians, 121 Germans, 164 Swedes, 17 English, and 5 Americans, which number embraces the whole number of foremen and workmen.

The contracts of Messrs. Harrison, Winans & Eastwick embrace 162 twenty-five ton locomotives and tenders; 5,300 iron trucks, for eight wheel cars; 2,500 eight wheel freight cars; 70 passenger cars; and 2 improved cars on sixteen wheels, eighty feet long. Out of which are now finished 108 locomotives with their tenders; 5,200 wagon trucks; 906 freight cars, and 2 passenger

ANOTHER MISTAKE OF "ARITHMETIC." It was stated yesterday, upon the report of a gentleman who came from Lynchburg, that there was an error in the polls of Russell county, and that McMullen, D., was elected to Congress by four votes from the Abingdon District. We should not be surprised at such a result, though this intelligence comes to us through a Whig.

By last evening's mail we received the follow ing from an esteemed friend in

LYNCHBURG, 3J May, 1847.

To the Editors of the Enquirer : I participated no doubt with you in the morti fication of an inglarious defeat in the Little Tennessee District, upon receiving the returns in the last Wytheville Republican, giving Fulton a majority of eleven over McMullen, although he is left in a woful minority of some twelve hun-dre. Why he, Fulton, should have suffered his name to be used at the eleventh hour, when we had two candidates in the field, and they far off at a different part of the district, it being too victions of snap judgment and honesty in polities to decide; but this is somewhat foreign to my object in writing, and that is to say, since the reeption of the news in the Wytheville paper, we have just seen two very respectable and intelligent [Whig] merchants from Russell Court-house, beaten Fulton 5 votes; but in so close a contest the official vote alone can decide; yet in this there is a glimmer of light where we had given up all

I made a small mistake in the name of the Whig elected in Patrick; Turner being the name, instead of Critz. In that county and Henry, the the free school system-Mr. Turner, the Deleown month that he received over 40 Democratic votes for his advocacy of this measure alone. Yours, respectfully

SENATORIAL ELECTION. Carlisle, Dem., 177 maj. in Monongalia, and 580 in Barbour. Willey, Dem., 475 maj. in Ma-Randolph. Carlisle's maj. 65.

For Congress-Thompson, D., 316; McComas, House of Delegates-Bennett, D., 145; Yancey, D., 153; McLaughlin, W., 68. BRAXTON.

For Congress-Thompson 112, McComas 152. House of Delegates-Bennett 86, Yancey 30, McLaughlin 136.

McLaughlin, W., elected by only five majority, through the division of the Democratic vote be-

ween two candidates. There can be no doubt of R. A. Thompson's D. election to Congress.

LANCASTER & RICHMOND. of Delegates by a majority of 43.

The majority of Jones over Bayly for Congress, in Lancaster, was 16. (Richmond is in

Beale's district.) PRINCE GEORGE. Senate-J. H. Walker, D., in Isle of Wight 193; Prince George, S; Sussex, 167; Surry, 27; Southampton, 224—Total 619. T. H. Daniel, D., in Isle of Wight, 150; Prince George, 254; tal 889. Daniel's majority 270. WOOD.

For Congress-McComas, W., 378; Thomp son, D., 346.
For House of Delegates-Stephenson 548 Kinnaird 150; McKinney 62.

RITCHIE. For Congress-McComas 83; Thompson 213 For House of Delegates-Stephenson 76, Mc Kinney 212, and Kinnaird 2. McKinney's maway, do a small part towards the formation of a just estimate of his character."

This gives force to an opinion we have heard expressed, that the Whig papers which have

EXTRACT of a letter from "Our election is over, and all is right in the 15th Congressional District. Preston is always right. Old Monongalia has righted herself by the election of Tanzey. West is said to be elected in Tyier & Wetzel."

HANOVER.

Messrs. Editors: For fear that it may appeal strange to you and many of your readers why i was that Capt. Richard F. Darracott, the Whig candidate, was elected by an increased majority over last year's vote, while so much enthusiasus seems to have been manifested by the Democrats refer to the causes through the columns of your paper. I think it nothing but sheer justice to Capt. Thompson and his friends to do so.

It will be reco lected, that before his unanimous nomination at March Court, there was some opposition manifested to his being a candidate, because it was thought that he was "anti-caucus." Capt. Thompson replied to this through your paper, expressly declaring his willingness to abide high talents and the surest of fidelity to his cause the decision of a caucus. Well, a caucus was and his country. Three cheers then for Number assembled at March Court, and resulted in his | Eight! unanimous nomination. He entered the canvass immediately, and all seemed perfectly satisfied with the result, and appeared eager for the contest. But, lo and behold! on the day of the election, some of these gentlemen who were prominent ac-

For the Enquirer. BISHOP JOHNS AND WILLIAM & MARY. It seems that Bishop Johns has declined the sitors of William & Mary. I suppose he thinks he can be more useful in his present sphere than when acting as President of that time-honored insitution. In this the Bishop has shown a degree of thought, good sense and real prudence for which he merits the greater respect of the people of Virginia than they already manifest so de-servedly for him. He is a man who makes no Enquerer.] pretensions, goes for no show or parade, and seems to be entirely under the influence of that religion which he preaches. When he speaks though he certainly is an orator, he speaks as it comes warm from the heart-his heart prompting all to which his mouth gives utterance. could be induced to give his attention to literary subjects, he would make a good Professor or Pr sident in any college or literary institution. I

admit all this without hesitation, and still say he ought not to be President of William & Mary. But one insists, "You say he is a great man?"

"Yes."—"A learned man?"—"Yes."—"A popular speaker and bishop?"—"Yes."—"Extensively acquainted in Virginia, and qualified for the Presidency of William and Mary ?"—"Yes." "And that he ought not to be President ?"!!-This is exactly my position, and these are my rensons. Episcopacy was once the established religion of Virginia. William and Mary was tained the religious establishment of the State; and history tells us now odious this established religion was to a majority of our revolutionary fathers. William and Mary and Episcopacy (or the established religion of Virginia) have a sort of historical connexion—and this produces painful reflections. The people are totally opposed to any religious establishment; and because Episcopacy happened to be the established religion instead of Pre-byterianism, or any other sect, there is in the minds of multitudes, especially those of not very enlightened minds and liberal views, a strong prejudice against the Episcopal religion. It Bi-hop Johns had accepted the ap-pointment of the Presidency of William and Mary, it would have been, with many, prima facie evidence of its being an Episcopal College, well remembering that Episcopalians have at divers times been called to preside over its desti-The only question then would be, whether it would be proper that the impression should be made upon the public that it was an Episcopal institution, or an institution favoring no religion particularly? Surely not the former, unless i

expected Episcopal patronage entirely. Let things assume the appearance even that i is under the influence of Episcopalians, and, tho no prophet, I venture to say that, in a few years, it will get to the same prosperous condition it once before experienced under the presidency of a certain Episcopal doctor, when it had the large number of eight students one session ' No, gentlemen, no. The most delicate thermometer cannot indicate the least change of temperature more unerringly than does a sectarian literary institution exhibit the repugnance of the public mind to

such a blending of religion with literature. I believe there is too much sensibility on this subject with the mass; but their prejudices are fixed, and it is in vain to call upon them to be philosophers, and be more reasonable. It does tian college, Baptisis to have a Baptist ollege, Methodists to have a Methodist college, or Episcopalians to have an Episcopal college, all open-ly declared; but the moment an institution is put in operation professedly anti-sectarian, to be in-dienced by 60 denomination particularly, and you call to the Presidential chair an Episcopal bishop, Baptist preacher, or Methodist elder, just

to be free from all sectarian influence; but what would the people think, if its Visitors should call to the Presidential chair the revivalist Mashit, or Dr. Wayland? By the way, there is too much tions, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Me thodist. The chaplains ought to be chosen from all denominations or none. But there ought to be no chaptain. He is as useless an appendage as the third eye to me, or twenty fingers instead of the present number. The Visitors are slow to see that even this little shaving of sectarianism at that institution has done it much injury, and they are now called upon to consider seriously the propriety of abolishing the office.

The ladies of Richmond, when Gen. Latayene was in Richmond, in the goodness of their hearts, ginia Bible Society, though the General clearly manifested that he was fonder of races and balls than circulating the Bible. 'Tis a weakness of the same order that prompts our public agents to have some perdenomination to be fingering about our ought-to be-free literary institutions, or to call some favorite Bishop to preside over its destinies. However it may be in other States, in Virginia no literary institution, professing to fluenced by any denomination, can ever prosper. The University ought to have not one less 500 students annually, and William and Mary proper regulations. See how old William and Mary flourished under the management of the lamented Dew, and this was owing in an eminent lie that it was no sectarian College.

[From the Fredericksburg Recorder.] THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

We have the extreme gratification to announce that the Old Eighth is still right side up! Never was fitter occasion for joy. It was not Whig-gery--it was federalism--it was something worse than either that Mr. Newton would have us fight We have met him upon his own issue, and which the Whigs have looked to for "aid and comfort," is established more firmly than ever in

the Republican faith. Mr. Newton's course during the canvass was exceedingly reprehensible. Abandoning all the proper questions which divide the parties, he threw his whole ponderous weight upon the fo-reign policy of the administration - forgetting that the honor of the Government and the character of the nation are always identified with the powers that be. His copious abuse of the President -reiterated upon every occasion-was no less just to Mr. Polk-and it would be useless to deny that, however gratified we may be on account joiced that Mr. Newton has met a merited re buke. We trust that his fate will admonish all tuture aspirants for public honors in the Eighth District, to stick to the flag of their country always; especially when it is unfurled in battle

Mr. Beale will be the successor of the amiable and talented Hunter, to whose popularity the Whigs have attributed their previous reverses in this District. We congratulate the whole Union upon this result, for the member elect has given in his preliminary career, the best evidence of

only want what Decaur drank at his dinner in Philadelphia to his cotemporary officers—"Opportunity"—to distinguish themselves. The Mexitact, denied by personages who have been extollcans must see that they are unable to withstand the energy of the American troops. Nothing but a senseless pride can prevent them from seeing their obvious interiority, and the disastrous de-feats to which they will be doomed, in case the war should be prolonged.

[We are compelled to defer these despatches.-

From the European Correspondent of the Union.

No. XXVII. FRARFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, March 30, 1847. DEAR SIR: One of the greatest statesmen of the age is undoubtedly the present Pope. With is a man of talents, no one denies - and that his an unerring aim he has broken down the limits acquirements are extensive, all admit. If he of a narrowed eliquette, which rendered his predecessors mere idols of worship by a superstiprince in the highest sense of the word, in the German sense-"riggs"-meaning the first man on the Papal throne, roling the consciences of 150,000,000 of the Caucasian race! To this tremendous power he unites the temporal govern-ment of a State, which, although dormant for centuries, is, under his auspices, awakening to life, and exching a proud spirit of nationality. Rome, happily for the world, is no longer beheld in that humiliating position-

under the influence of the same power that main- but impelled onward by the genius of public enbut impelled onward by the genius of public energy which characterizes the period in which we live, under the guidance of a generous sovereign own number of Santa Anna's best lancers. aided by the press which he has made free, the immortal city is rapidly becoming the capital of all Italy. She is the centre from which railroads and telegraphs are to deverge in every direction. It is like a tale of romance to hear of the free publication of the fifty-nine journals of Rome, Col. Davis, contrary to all custom, instead of swamps of the Campagne di Rome converted into rice fields; and the forum in succession to the Senate and the priests, becoming an exchange was not only the chief officer, but his men at so strange a manner of receiving a charge of the progress and resources of the State. A mo-neyed power has been enveloped, through the Houneyed power has been enveloped, through the Houses of Tolonia, Colonna, and others, scarcely less potent than that of the Rothschilds, who also have their respresentatives there to watch the funds "Addante!" (forward) was given. The crochet ses of Tolonia, Colonna, and others, scarcely less potent than that of the Rothschilds, who also have market. durable basis of improvement in religion, mo- intrepid Mississippi Colonel, standing inside the

It will be remembered that the first act of Pius IX was the liberation of all prisoners of State and politics and opinions. The second, an address to the Cardinals and congregated authorities proposing a new system of improvement. This met with so little favor at the moment that the virtuons Pope, upon withdrawing from the assembly, turned to his only friend, his faithful Secretary of State-the Cardinal Suizi-and remarked, stand alone;" and such was the fact. It was found to be imperiously necessary, for the triumph of the reformation intended, to remove all the incumbents of high places, regardless of the threatened use of the assassin's dagger, worn for him. Since that moment, the eminent civilian has undergone the greatest imaginable privation-tasting no food but of the simplest kind, in order to avoid being poisoned. He has powerful enemies to face and to vanquish, in not only the conservative priests and nobles, personally interested in the perpetuity of the former corrupt government, but he is also between two powers—Austria and Naples-which look with horror upon the union of Italy, and use all the means at their bestowal to suppress the sentiment of nationality which is constantly manifesting itself. Enlightened humayou call to the Presidential chair an Episcopal bishop, Baptist preacher, or Methodist elder, just so soon the current of public opinion turns against difficulties and dangers which surround him, for difficulties and dangers which surround him. ne safety of Pius IX; but the people, who adore

immolate his enemies upon his tomb. The cause of Italian nationality has been es and, at the loss of the good will of Austria, he minded, ever-vigilant King of the French of their confederat His minister at the court of Rome is considered fought like heroes. not only one of the most talented personages, but the most consummate diplomat in Christendom. lect, has made his way to his present position from a point of exceeding obscurity. He is the nearest counsellor to the great progressist, having access to him on all occasions, and thus hitches the ascendant French car to the Roman locomotive of reform which is traversing Italyestly, promoted by his influence.

Another new ally to the statesman Pope ha appeared in a quarter where it was least expected in the Grand Turk !- the hereditary enemy of ders will never cease, when we are informed that audience of Pius, and retired from it with his breast decorated with the images of Christ's representative. Upon perusing such an annuncla-tion, the bewildered reader cannot avoid exclaim-ing and inquiring, what does this mean? His astonishment will be increased, when he learns that it is reported a nuncio is to proceed to Constantinople to reside! Is the sign of the Cross of Calvary to appear over Stamboul, as it did 1,500 years ago, when Constantine erected the earliest cone of Christlanity? And is the "I. H. S. (in hoc signo vinces) to be the device, embiazoned in buid relief upon the standard of a splendid new

Oriental empire ? Such an event is not so far from being attainable as would seem at a first blush of the subject. The measure has repeatedly been entertained present, when the effects produced by magnetic telegraphs, and railroads, and steam-power, are penetrating and assonishing the most benighted regions of the earth. I saw it beau itally stated in an English paper, at the Cassino, yesterday, that Franklin drew the lightning down from the clouds, and Morse gave it voice, and bade it go torth and speak to every nation, kindred and tongue! It is this voice, under the superintend-ence of Him who never acts but in wisdom, which is to enter the darkest recesses of the heathen heart, and learn it how degradingly it contrasts with the genius which gave it utterance. The sultan, it is well understood, favors, and, incount of the principles inculcated in his earlier years by his mother, Valide, a French lady, who still exercises much influence over him. An ancient prophesy fixes the termination of the Ottoman Empire at 400 years from the conquest of Constantinople, which occurred in 1453, and under the moral influences which are now prevailing-nowhere to a greater extent than in our race, and elevate it to the highest destiny to be reached, we may be the delighted witnesses of its verification. Scientific discoveries, and salutary political and other changes and reformations succeed one another with so much rapidity, that persons of the most contracted sentiments are unwilling to hazard epinions relative to their stopping-places. The end, from all the signs of the We lay before our readers (says the Union) times, has not yet commenced. Onward! is the two very interesting series of despatches, which watchword of the age, in religion, morals, politics and science. Let it be the pleasure of Ame-

by old by reputation, just remown, or proper knowledge set. Co Gen. Taylor for his qualities as a social contribute, as much as possible, to the canes, and on the cames, and on the cames and the first of the cames. The state of the first of the cames, and on the cames and the first of the cames and the first of the cames. The state of the first of the cames and the first of the cames and the first of the cames. The state of the first of the cames and the first of the cames and the first of the f

In fact, such officers, at the head of such troops, I tion will be remembered, in all coming time, as tact, denied by personages who have been extoll-ed for superior knowledge and pre-eminent statesmanship, that the United Stales would not benefit by the abolition or modification of the British Corn Laws. As I have all along said to you, the total abrogation of the navigation act is considered certain at an early day, from which we shall experience many advantages in our commercial intercourse with the colonies and dependent dencies of Great Britain-advantages scarcely less important than those which are realized by

> Yours, truly, AMERICANUS. BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF COL. JEFFER-

SON DAVIS,
We take the following from the Matamores
Flag of the 31st of March:
The 1st Mississippi regiment, under command
of Col. Jefferson Davis, coated itself over with

immortal glory. Originally, it numbered 980 some odd, but suddenly transferred from the comforts and genial atmosphere of home, to the al-most verticle sun of Brazos Island, last August, disease made trightful ravages amongst its men. What it lost in this way, in conjunction with the killed at Monterey, and those discharged in con-sequence of wounds, reduced it to considerably less than four hundred strong. With this dimi nished force (weakened still more by the extraction of the Tombigbee and Carroll county com-panies, which guarded Gen. Taylor's tent,) this The lancers first bore down upon one of the Indiana regiments-(we torget whether the first or second)—and dispersed it. The Mississippians endeavored to rally them, but before they could at a rappid gallop, but so perfectly astonished was not only the chief officer, but his men at cavalry, that they involuntarily halted. In short, Rome is rapidly returning to was filled in an instant; and just as they wheeled their horses, with lances set, on both prongs, the fork, called out : Boys, fire, and at them with your Eimultaneously with the sharp crack IX was the liberation of all prisoners of State and captives arrested and confined on account of their Bowie knife and revolvers flashed in the direction of the lancers. Strange as it may seem, many of the lancers were dragged from their horses and stabbed to death. In this unusual manner this splendid body of horsemen were beaten back. Captain Eustis, of first dragoons, says the achievement is unparalleled. Whether it is owing to the natural daring of the men, or the infusion into their bosoms of their Colonel's spirit. sion. It is due to the third Indiana regiment to

the Mississippi regiment, and they tought valiant-With whatever regret, truth forces from us the acknowledgment that the Arkansas cavalry fled Many say that the lack of discipline the suddenness and overpowering force of the attack, would have rendered resistance madness. We hope it may turn out so. Nevertheless, they vamosed, and were stopped, in their headlong flight to Saltillo, by the two Mississippi companies guarding Gen. Taylor's tent. They presented their rifles and ordered them to return to it. Russell, of the Ca pany-a brother editor, by-the-bye-sprang and caught him by the collar: "Lead your men back to the field, you liar and coward," he retorted, "or poused by Carlo Alberto, King of Sardinia, who participates in the generous views of the Pope; jerked his head back from the muzzle of the prohas hermetically sealed the frontier of Lombar-dy against the injection of that spirit which would reduce his crown to a mere covering of flight to Saltillo. The bastard American yet lives, unless some secret thunder of the Almighty has since blasted him out of existence. Some 25 or 30 of this cavalry disdaining the example of their confederates, stood their ground and

say, that they were afterwards brought to support

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT .-What can we do, says Major Noah's Times, to extricate a hundred Whig editors from the predicament in which they find themselves, in having thrown up their hats for the old Rough and Ready? We have saved a dozen from sinking already-picked up their drowned honor by the the lecks; but there is one poor devil who is a gone coon—saltpetre won't save him. The editor of the Argus, in Pennsylvania, Beaver county, is est and most enthusiastic in cry. We advise him, in confidence, to look back to his files as far as the 27th of May, 1846, and tear out a sheet containing the following complimentary notice,

before it meets the eye of the General:
"He (Gen. Taylor) is also the man who reput upon the trails of the Indians, and which brought the loco toco party in such bad repute.— He is undoubtedly a brave man, but is thought to bilities that rest upon him as commander of the

army of occupation."
What do you think of that? General Taylor not fit to command the army! Yet the editor now is out for him as president. Awkward, isn't against the war, its aiders and abettors-were rabid on slavery, and yet are now willing to swal low all their objections, and go for the brave old

At an adjourned meeting at Hanover Court House, for the relief of the suffering Irish, on the 1st first, the meeting was called to order by the chairman. The secretary of the former meeting being absent, John Page was appointed in his

committees appointed at the last meeting-some not being present to report, they are requested to forward their collections to Messrs. Macfarland and Fry of Richmond.
N. C. CRENSHAW, Chairman

JOHN PAGE, Secretary.

The Sheriffs of Hanover and Louisa having tailed to meet and compare the Congressional polis, those present have agreed to adjourn from day to day until Tuesday next.

Died, yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, ARTHUR A. MCESON, eldest son of Mr. Aribur A. Morson. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, this afternoon, at 4

Died, on Saturday, 24th April, in the county of Hen rico, at Shady Grove, the residence of Mrs. Lucy Smith, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE, in the 74th year

of herage.

Died, on the 11th of April, at the residence of Mr. Robert B. Haden, in the county of Goochland, JOHN J. TRICE, about 16 years of age, the eldest son of Timoleon Trice, deceased. He had been for some time attending to the store of Mr. Haden, in the counting room of which he generally slept. On the 29th of March, at a late hour of the night, and after he had retired to real it appears that he was called up by two negroes—a man and a boy nearly grown—who pretended to have halled